NOVEMBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 2999.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1787.

Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths,
FOR SALE BY
Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, juſt imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions which may be ordered, by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at leaſt equal in quality, and as low in price as thoſe imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage, according to the temper of the ſtones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different ſizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American Rock, of every uſual ſize, or any other that may be ordered, the *beſt grit* for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, lately imported from the manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting buſineſs; which are to be diſpoſed of at the ſame low rates as they were ſold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-houſe in Spruce, three doors from Third-ſtreet. MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with Cloths *of ſuperior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being ſupplied with ſuch Cloths as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will ſave the trouble and expence of returning Cloths of *an inferior kind*, which are frequently ſold in this and the neighbouring States.

DISCOUNTS

Procured for approved Bills or Notes. Change or Exchange made for Paper Money, Gold or Silver. Money borrowed or lent on good Notes or Security.

All kinds of PUBLIC SECURITIES bought and ſold, and the higheſt price given.

Country people and others furniſhed with Loan-Office Certificates and State Money, and their buſineſs negociated there, by applying to

Francis White, near the Bank.

This Day is publiſhed,
BY M. CAREY,
In MARKET, near SECOND-STREET,
A Second EDITION
OF THE
The *American Muſeum*,
For JANUARY, 1787.

The ſubſcription for the American Muſeum is 18*ſ* per annum, for which two volumes, each containing 624 pages, are given.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, October 30, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 21ſt day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and tract of Land, ſituate part in the townſhip of Eaſt Fallowfield and part in Weſt Marlborough; bounded by lands of James Hambleton, George Harlen, and others, containing 102 acres, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Joſeph Speer and Jacob Chandler, and to be ſold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, October 30, 1787.

BY virtue of ſundry writs to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 22d day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, three certain tracts or parcels of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry; bounded by lands of John Wilſon, Robert Brown, John M'Grew, and others, containing 154 acres, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Samuel Croſs and wife, and to be ſold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, October 30, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from under the hands and ſeals of the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 4th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry; bounded by lands of John Tagg, John Thompſon, and others, containing 124 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Said meſſuage and tract of land to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Henry and William Moore, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, October 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 20th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, three certain tracts or pieces of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Bradford, containing 27 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Abel Griffith, and lands late of Bryan Collins, James Chalfant, and others; the whole to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of George Jacobs, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Ackerly, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their claims regularly atteſted.

† ELIZABETH ACKERLY, } Adminiſtrat.
Oct. 31, 1787. WILLIAM HOSKALL, }

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be Sold, Wholeſale and Retail, by
ISAAC COLLINS,
At his PRITING-OFFICE in Trenton,
The New-Jerſey Almanack
For the Year of our LORD 1788.

Containing (beſide the uſual aſtronomical Calculations) a variety of inſtructive and entertaining Matter in PROSE and VERSE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED, THE
FEDERAL CONSTITUTION,

Agreed to in Convention at Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1787.

Alſo to be had by the quantity of WALPOLE GREGORY, at Arch-ſtreet ferry, Philadelphia.

*** This Almanack contains twelve pages more than uſual.

A Farmer.

WANTED, a Man who is well acquainted with every Branch of HUSBANDRY, and who can be well recommended for Sobriety. Enquire of the Printers.

WANTED immediately, a ſingle man who underſtands the cutlery buſineſs, eſpecially making ſcythes. One who can bring a good recommendation for workmanſhip and deportment will meet with better encouragement than he would expect, by applying to the ſubſcriber, near the Compaſs tavern, on the main road, withing 19 miles of Lancaſter.

† DAVID WHITEHILL.

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 4th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in Upper-Saucon townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by lands of Frantz Michael Biſhop, Jacob Koch, and others; containing 91 acres and 44 perches, more or leſs, and uſual allowance of 6 per cent. for roads. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Hagers, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 5th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate partly in More and partly in Plainfield townſhips, Northampton county; containing 116 acres, and allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Michael Hittle, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 7th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Allen townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by land of John Dater, the elder, and others; containing 189 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Robert Young, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 8th day of December next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Allen-ſtreet, in the town of Northampton; bounded on the north by Andrew-ſtreet, on the eaſt by a public alley, on the ſouth by a lot of Joſeph Derr's; containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 230 feet. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Andrew Gongwear, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 11th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Penn townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by land of John Handwork; containing 107 acres. Taken in execution as the eſtate of William Thomas, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

To be SOLD at public Sale,
On THURSDAY, the 22d of November inſtant, on the premiſes, in the borough of Cheſter,

THAT commodious and well accuſtomed INN, the Sign of the Ship General Waſhington, in ſaid borough, two excellent graſs lots of about 5 acres, in high cultivation, and a large garden, all well incloſed and in good repair. At which time and place the terms of ſale will be made known, by

Nov. 2, 1787. § JOHN HARPER.

N. B. If not ſold, will be rented, and may be entered upon immediately.

WHEREAS Mary Duyr, formerly the wife of Peter Buzzard, hath thought good to leave him and her children, and renounce her marriage with ſaid Buzzard, and hath given from under her hand never to lay claim to any of his eſtate, directly or indirectly, at any time or place, and alſo received a valuable conſideration, wherewith ſaid Mary acknowledged herſelf ſatisfied: Know ye, therefore, that I ſaid Buzzard, for this and other good cauſes, am obliged to warn the public not to lend nor truſt ſaid Mary Duyr (otherways Mary Pond) on my account, as I will not pay any contract or debt created by her in my name. † PETER BUZZARD.

Auguſt 19, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 29th of September laſt, a dark bay Gelding, ſuppoſed to be 11 or 12 years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, ſome ſaddle marks, lame in one of his hind legs occaſioned by the ſpavin. The owner, proving property, paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

Oct. 17, 1787. § ISAAC MARIS.

From the New-York Packet.

The FŒDERALIST, No. III.

To the People of the State of NEW-YORK.

IT is not a new obſervation that the people of any country (if like the Americans intelligent and well informed) ſeldom adopt, and ſteadily perſevere for many years in, an erroneous opinion reſpecting their intereſts. That conſideration naturally tends to create great reſpect for the high opinion which the people of America have ſo long and uniformly entertained of the importance of their continuing firmly united under one Fœderal Government, veſted with ſufficient powers for all general and national purpoſes.

The more attentively I conſider and inveſtigate the reaſons which appear to have given birth to this opinion, the more I become convinced that they are cogent and concluſive.

Among the many objects to which a wiſe and free people find it neceſſary to direct their attention, that of providing for their *ſafety* ſeems to be the firſt. The *ſafety* of the people doubtleſs has relation to a great variety of circumſtances and conſiderations, and conſequently affords great latitude to thoſe who wiſh to define it preciſely and comprehenſively.

At preſent I mean only to conſider it as it reſpects ſecurity for the preſervation of peace and tranquility, as well againſt dangers from *foreign arms and influence*, as from dangers of the like kind ariſing from domeſtic cauſes. As the former of theſe comes firſt in order, it is proper it ſhould be the firſt diſcuſſed. Let us therefore proceed to examine whether the people are not right in their opinion, that a cordial Union under an efficient national government, affords them the beſt ſecurity that can be deviſed againſt hoſtilities from abroad.

The number of wars which have happened or will happen in the world, will always be found to be in proportion to the number and weight of the cauſes, whether real or pretended, which provoke or invite them. If this remark be juſt, it becomes uſeful to inquire, whether ſo many juſt cauſes of war are likely to be given by *United America*, as by diſunited America; for if it ſhould turn out that United America will probably give the feweſt, then it will follow that, in this reſpect, the union tends moſt to preſerve the people in a ſtate of peace with other nations.

The juſt cauſes of war for the moſt part ariſe either from violations of treaties, or from direct violence. America has already formed treaties with no leſs than ſix foreign nations, and all of them, except Pruſſia, are maritime, and therefore able to annoy and injure us: She has alſo extenſive commerce with Portugal, Spain and Britain, and with reſpect to the two latter, has in addition the circumſtance of neighbourhood to attend to.

It is of high importance to the peace of America, that ſhe obſerve the laws of nations towards all theſe powers, and to me it appears evident that this will be more perfectly and punctually done by one national government, than it could be either by thirteen ſeparate States, or by three or four diſtinct confederacies.

Becauſe when once an efficient national government is eſtabliſhed, the beſt men in the country will not only conſent to ſerve, but alſo will generally be appointed to manage it, for although town or country, or other contracted influence may place men in State Aſſemblies, or Senates, or courts of juſtice, or executive departments; yet more general and extenſive reputation for talents and other qualifications, will be neceſſary to recommend men to offices under the national government—eſpecially as it will have the wideſt field for choice, and never experience that want of proper perſons which is not uncommon in ſome of the States. Hence it will reſult, that the adminiſtration, the political counſels, and the judicial deciſions of the national government will be more wiſe, ſyſtematical and judicious, than thoſe of individual States, and conſequently more ſatisfactory with reſpect to other nations as well as more ſafe with reſpect to us.

Becauſe under the national government, treaties and articles of treaties as well as the laws of nations, will always be expounded in one ſenſe, and executed in the ſame manner—whereas adjudications on the ſame points and queſtions, in thirteen States, or in three or four confederacies, will not always accord or be conſiſtent; and that as well from the variety of independent Courts and Judges, appointed by different and independent governments, as from the different local laws and intereſts which may affect and influence them. The wiſdom of the Convention in committing ſuch queſtions to the juriſdiction and judgment of Courts appointed by, and reſponſible only to one national government, cannot be too much commended.

Becauſe the proſpect of preſent loſs or advantage, may often tempt the governing party in one or two States, to ſwerve from good faith and juſtice; but thoſe temptations not reaching the other States, and conſequently having little or no influence on the national government, the temptation will be fruitleſs, and good faith and juſtice be preſerved. The caſe of the treaty of peace with Britain, adds great weight weight to this reaſoning.

Becauſe even if the governing party in a State ſhould be diſpoſed to reſiſt ſuch temptations, yet as ſuch temptations may, and commonly do reſult from circumſtances peculiar to the State, and may affect a great number of the inhabitants, the governing party may not always be able, if willing, to prevent the injuſtice mediated, or to puniſh the aggreſſors. But the national Government, not being affected by thoſe local circumſtances, will neither be induced to commit the wrong themſelves, nor want power or inclination to prevent, or puniſh its commiſſion by others.

So far therefore as either deſigned or accidental violation of treaties and of the laws of nations afford juſt cauſes of war, theyare leſs to be apprehended under one general government, than under ſeveral leſſer ones, and in that reſpect, the former moſt favor the ſafety of the people.

As to thoſe juſt cauſes of war which proceed from direct and unlawful violence, it appears equally clear to me, that one good national Government affords vaſtly more ſecurity againſt dangers of that ſort, than can be derived from any other quarter.

Becauſe ſuch violences are more frequently cauſed by the paſſions and intereſts of a part than of the whole, of one or

two States than of the Union. Not a ſingle Indian war has yet been occaſioned by aggreſſions of the preſent Fœderal Government, feeble as it is; but there are ſeveral inſtances of Indian hoſtilities having been provoked by the improper conduct of individual States, who either unable or unwilling to reſtrain or puniſh offences, have given occaſion to the ſlaughter of many innocent inhabitants.

The neighbourhood of Spaniſh and Britiſh territories, bordering on ſome States, and not on others, naturally confines the cauſes of quarrel more immediately to the borderers. The bordering States if any, will be thoſe who, under the impulſe of ſudden irritation, and a quick ſenſe of apparent intereſt or injury, will be moſt likely by direct violence, to excite war with thoſe nations; and nothing can ſo effectually obviate that danger as a national Government, whoſe wiſdom and prudence will not be diminiſhed by the paſſions which actuate the parties immediately intereſted.

But not only fewer juſt cauſes of war will be given by the national Government, but it will alſo be more in their power to accommodate and ſettle them amicably. They will be more temperate and cool, and in that reſpect, as well as in others, will be more in capacity to act adviſedly than the offending State. The pride of States as well as of men, naturally diſpoſes them to juſtify all their actions, and oppoſes their acknowledging, correcting or repairing their errors and offences. The national Government in ſuch caſes will not be affected by this pride, but will proceed with moderation and candour, to conſider and decide on the means moſt proper to extricate them from the difficulties which threaten them.

Beſides it is well known that acknowledgments, explanations and compenſations are often accepted as ſatisfactory from a ſtrong united nation, which would be rejected as unſatisfactory, if offered by a State or confederacy of little conſideration or power.

In the year 1685, the State of Genoa having offended Louis the XIVth, endeavoured to appeaſe him. He demanded that they ſhould ſend their DOGE or chief magiſtrate, accompanied by four of their Senators to France to aſk his pardon and receive his terms. They were obliged to ſubmit to it for the ſake of peace. Would he on any occaſion either have demanded, or have received the like humiliation from Spain or Britain, or any other powerful nation?

PUBLIUS.

From the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE *of November* 3.

On the running away of the Nineteen Members of Aſſembly from the Houſe, when it was propoſed to call a Convention to conſider the *new ſyſtem of congreſſional government*; and on the apology made by them in their addreſs, &c.

A HUDIBRASTIC.

AWAY from me all jeſts and ſlurs,
On Pennſylvania Senators,
Save thoſe alone, the worthleſs few,
Who from the ſenate houſe withdrew
When was propoſed new government,
For as if demon had been ſent,
To ſtrike them with phrenetic fury,
They ran off headlong hurry ſcurry:
Some ran to cellars, or abſconded
In kitchens, and were there impounded.
'Mongſt theſe there ran a weſtern wight,
Who took the fore way in the flight;
He got a garret by his clambering,
And lay all day in his mind hammering
Eſcape from danger and alarms
Of furious, fiery ſergeant at arms,
Aided by tumultuous rabble,
Who from the gallery ſlipt cable
To take and bring him to the houſe,
While here he lay entrench'd like mouſe.

But now uplifting eye 'midſt barrels,
The caitiff ſpoke: ah me what perils
Environ when the city poſſe,
Draws fiſt enrag'd acroſs the noſe o'ye!
It ſeems to me I yet ſee B---y
Drag out Mac C-lm-nt. (By the Lord Harry,
The wight was right, and alſo Mil-y
Was taken from an out-houſe ſlily,
To conſtitute with him a quorum,
For he it ſeems was unus horum.)
The wight goes on. The caſe is hard,
That I myſelf have this day ſhar'd,
Enough to vex a ſon of Adam,
To be purſu'd by ſuch a ſwad o'em;
'Twas well I took the firſt door open,
Though here I lie pent up in cow pen.

Juſt at that inſtant came the houſe maid
Alarm'd by hearing ſuch ſtrange noiſe made,
Miſtook the thing ſhe ſaw for a robber,
And was afraid he might play hob with her;
She ſcream'd aloud, up came the miſtreſs,
To learn the occaſion of the diſtreſs.
She join'd the ſcream; next came the hoſt,
To ſee if 'twas a rat or ghoſt---
The wight began to claw his breech,
And make apologizing ſpeech.
I am, ſaid he, an aſſembly-man,
Who to the upper ſtory ran---
You are, ſaid hoſt?---by the life of Pharoah,
You are from the wheel-barrow,
Do not I hear the chains rattle,
That uſually are ty'd to cattle?
With that he knock'd him down with a bludgeon,
And drew him from his airy lodging;
And on the lower floor put queſtion,
Has he a party colour'd veſt on?
Or is his head ſhav'd? at this criſis,
Said one examine what his phiz is.
The wight was known, a ſenator,
It was allow'd a curſed blurr.
But now diſtinguiſh'd clear as day-light,
They waſh'd his face and gave him eye-light:
And the domeſtics over-joy'd
Convey'd him to the houſe of Boyd.

Here were conven'd of the nineteen,
Who in the apoſtacy had been,
A dozen or more: ſay ſhall I uſe
Feign'd names, as doth the inventive muſe,
Or in direct expreſſion call
Each by his own name literal?
I chuſe the firſt; then ſay there were,
Two orators of ſpeech more clear,
Could ſcarce tell which of them was worthier;
Grogram the one, Bogram the other.
Grogram ſpoke firſt: ah what avails
This ſtratagem of turning tails?
A houſe is made; the buſineſs done,
Convention will be call'd anon,
This ſyſtem that we ſo much dread,
Will ſoon like cap be pull'd o'er head;
A hanging matter to our wiſhes,
Not giving time to ſay God bleſs us.
So univerſal is the current
We dare not openly make ſtir in't;
But how to meditate ſide blow,
Is what we muſt determine now.
Bogram: one way is left alone,
To keep the thing from going down;
That is, to make a contribution
Of clamour of the conſtitution.
In popular meaſure, when good reaſon
Has come acroſs, and ſtop'd my weazon,
I oft have try'd this laſt reſource,
And found it had a magic force,
To quell objections, and proſtrate
All arguments of ſober weight.
Call conſtitution. Grogram ſpoke now;
I fear my friend this will not do,
The thing is made a ſtalking horſe
So long, that almoſt every nurſe
Knows that it is a puſſy tabby,
To ſtill the populace like baby;
A ſtratagem long us'd in war
Is loſt, becauſe familiar,
Like ſilly boy that oft cries fire,
Is reckoned by the others a liar,
Expedient of novel nature,
In ſtate affairs is always better.
Unleſs ſome other ſcheme is got,
Our projects muſt all go to pot.

Now at this critical non plus,
Our wight aroſe, and argued thus:
Though conſtitution's almoſt done,
There's ſtill ſome picking in the bone,
A new occaſion gives new uſe,
And lets the prejudices looſe,
No writing can be underſtood,
Or read at once by the multitude,
And in obſcurity there's fear;
So, we can get a foot---hold here,
Say that this novel government
Is form'd by them, with an intent
To eat up the offices of the ſtate,
And make each one of themſelves great.
That under this outrageous ſyſtem
No man alive will dare ſay peas to them,
That ſoldiers arm'd with battle axes,
Henceforward will collect the taxes;
That the convention in great fury
Have taken away the trial by jury;
That liberty of the preſs is gone,
We ſhall be hang'd each mother's ſon;
Say Lord knows what, as comes in head,
Pretences for a ſcare crow made:
Tell them that Maſon, of Virginia,
And Randolph ſhun'd the ignominy
Of putting hand to the ſtate paper,
And Eldridge Gerry made a caper
The other way: ſay this and more t' em,
And leave reſult of it to fortune,
Or, in the words of better ſenſe,
To good diſcretion and Providence.

Juſt at this moment came a writer,
Had drawn up all theſe paragraphs better;
It was in ſhape of an addreſs,
In ſubſtance neither more nor leſs
Than an apology worth making,
For their diſorderly HOUSE-BREAKING---
Accoſting them; ſaid he, my maſters,
Here is the ſovereign of all plaiſters
For your deſertion from the ſenate,
Coſt me a good deal of pains to pen it;
The addreſs was read; it was approved;
All made their marks to it as behoved;
The writer thank'd; nor could do leſs;
They hurry'd it away to the preſs.

(To be continued.)

BOSTON, November 8.

It has been frequently remarked, obſerves a correſpondent, that it ſeems to have been reſerved to the people of this country, by their conduct and example, to decide the important queſtion, whether ſocieties of men are really capable or not, of eſtabliſhing good government from reflection and choice, or whether they are for ever deſtined to depend, for their political conſtitutions, on accident and force? If there be any truth in the remark, the criſis at which we are arrived may with propriety be regarded as the æra in which that deciſion is to be made; and a wrong election of the part we ſhall act, may, in this view, deſerve to be conſidered as the general misfortune of mankind.

PROVIDENCE, November 1.

Recent advices from New-York ſay, that the fœderal conſtitution will be received in that ſtate by a large majority---ſcarcely any perſons appearing againſt it, except a few in the city of New-York.---The county of Albany almoſt to a man, and nearly all the other back counties, are in favor of it.

"From preſent appearances, ſays a correſpondent, there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe the new federal conſtitu- will be adopted by every ſtate in the union, unleſs *this ſtate* ſhould diſſent---In *that* caſe *we* ſhall be in a hopeful ſituation---Without an ally, ſurrounded by jealous neighbours, and our credit (in caſe we ſhould undertake to fight the world) not in the moſt proſperous ſituation."

NEWPORT November 8.

Extract of a letter from Charleſton, South-Carolina, October 6, 1787.

"The grand ſecret is out and we have the new ſyſtem laid open for the examination of the public---In general I am much pleaſed to find it approved of----The ſentiments of our country party we have not yet heard, but in town flatter ourſelves it will meet the hearty approbation of the aſſembly.

"The Georgians have got into a hobble with the Indians, and for the firſt time I believe ſuch a thing has ever been known, the Indians fought in a fair open field an equal number of whites and made them retreat too with conſiderable loſs: each party had 150 and General Clarke, of Georgia, is wounded. The Indians would have killed every one, but they thought Clarke had a body of reſerve, and retreated to lead them into an ambuſcade."

NEW-YORK, November 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia, to his friend in this city, dated the 18th of October, 1787.

"The Savannah and Auguſta Gazettes will give you the ſtory of the Indian war. What is preciſely the ſtate of facts, it is difficult from the preſent information to determine. The ſecret, dark, and bloody attack of Indians is commonly ſo coloured by the fright it occaſions, that it is difficult to know the truth even from the perſons who were preſent. Their accounts will be ſo different, that in a few days they circulate as ſo many ſeparate and diſtinct attacks. The four or five which you ſee mentioned in September, all originate from the killing and ſcalping the boy and girl on the 17th ult. in the county of Waſhington.

"The firſt queſtion is, what was the cauſe that ſet them in motion at this time? I find it very induſtriouſly circulated by thoſe who wiſh to give a bad complexion to every thing that concerns our government, that it originates from the cruel and abuſive policy of the ſtate towards them. I have too much confidence in your candor and good ſenſe to believe you capable of harbouring ſuch public ſlander, without enquiring into the information. If you will give yourſelf the trouble of examining the different laws and regulations of this ſtate on thoſe ſubjects, you will find them in general dictated by a very juſt and liberal policy towards them, and that meaſures have been invariably purſued to prevent, as far as poſſible, all encroachments on the Indian rights. I wiſh there may not be greater grounds of charge againſt the United States in their treatment of the Indians north weſt of the Ohio.

"The half-bred M'Gillivray, the natural ſon of a former inhabitant of this ſtate, by an Indian woman, has been attempting, for this year paſt, to inſtigate the Upper Creeks to lay claim to part of the three frontier counties of this ſtate, which are two or three hundred miles diſtant from their towns, and never were their hunting grounds. Theſe lands were purchaſed, principally, and a great part of them granted out by Gov. Wright, previous to the late war. This was acknowledged and completed, as a condition of the peace made with them at the cloſe of the war, in which they had continually borne arms againſt the ſtate. The Indians appeared in general well ſatisfied; I have myſelf ſeen them at treaties, in large collections of the principal men of their nation, at different times for two years afterwards, mark out the eſtabliſhed boundary line of our frontier counties, which they appeared in general to acknowledge as the boundary between us and them, and I never heard or knew of any objection to it during that time. M'Gillivray has certainly been uſing his utmoſt endeavours for ſome time paſt to excite uneaſineſs among them. I have reaſon to believe he is connected with ſome individuals within theſe ſtates, and that if he can ſucceed in puſhing our inhabitants back to the river Ogechee, as he ſays, which will leave our ſtate to be in breadth but about thirty miles, he has already ſecured to himſelf the Indians claim, and thus a tract of country, which is now the property and ſupport of not leſs than a thouſand families, will belong ſolely to himſelf and his aſſociates; my opinion of him is, that his deſigns are wicked and unwarrantable, and that the peace and happineſs of the Indians is not at all the object.

"The Indians have appeared in general to be very indifferent to his meaſures; probably ſome ſmall ſcalping parties may have come under his influence I am not certain that our preſent diſturbances ariſe from any other cauſe than that which has been ſo long known, and ſo often deplored in every part of America, the impoſſibility of controuling the crimes and paſſions of Indians, or of the rude and unmanageable inhabitants of a frontier. The party that killed the young man in Green county, in the month of May, appear to have done it for the ſake of ſtealing the negro who was with him, and that they might eſcape without being purſued. The neighbours and relations of the young man, purſuing the track of the villains, in the heat of their rage, unfortunately fell upon a hunting party of Indians who were not concerned in the miſchief, and ſlaughtered a great part of them. This may have been the ſole cauſe of all that has yet happened.

"Revenge, the ſtrong paſſion of ſavage nature, is now ſo much enkindled, that large parties are in motion on both ſides. I am not without my fears that the lower towns of the Indians have by this time been attacked and probably deſtroyed, which muſt inevitably bring on a very general Indian war.

"How to prevent ſuch miſchief, is a queſtion in which humanity is greatly intereſted. Mere laws and puniſhments, in their ordinary adminiſtration in civil ſociety, prove entirely ineffectual to the controul of ſuch mad and lawleſs ſubjects. Let it be tried in every form, and I ſcarcely think there are any proper meaſures of that ſort which we have not tried, even to ſevere corporal puniſhment, it will be found on trial, that a conſtant military force, and that only, can keep peace on the frontiers. Theſe diſturbances are commonly brought on by a few individuals; a ſmall well appointed guard would be entirely ſufficient to over-awe them on both ſides. This meaſure has long been in contemplation, and at this time I think the peace, policy and reputation of the ſtate, renders it indiſpenſably neceſſary."

PITTSBURGH, November 3.

On Saturday laſt the party of volunteers which went in purſuit of the Indians returned without having come up with them; they had got two days march a-head. At the Salt Licks the Indians attacked Capt. Robins, who, with a few men, and a quantity of goods, was proceeding to the Moravian towns. The party was ſleeping in a ſmall hut built by Mr. David Duncan, and one of them having occaſion to go out in the night, was ſtruck on the head with a tomahawk, this alarmed the reſt, who immediately got up, and after firing a few ſhots, diſperſed the Indians, and returned to this town. The wounded man is in a fair way of recovering.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21.

We have the pleaſure of informing the public, that two thirds of the members returned to the Convention of this ſtate are fœderaliſts, and it is expected that the whole of them will become fœderal, as ſoon as they hear the objections to the government removed by the gentlemen who have ſtudied it attentively.

We hear that his Excellency General WASHINGTON has conſented to repreſent the county of Fairfax, in Virginia, in the ſtate convention of that commonwealth, which is to take into conſideration the new fœderal government.

It is currently reported that there are only two men in Virginia, who are not in *debt*, to be found among the enemies of the fœderal conſtitution. Debtors, Speculators in paper, and State demagogues act conſiſtently in oppoſing it. It will reduce them to a *level* with their fellow citizens, and prevent their thriving any longer by the diſtreſſes of their country.

The late numerous applications for offices in this city produced the following curious advertiſement a few days ago, at the door of a public houſe.—"GENTEEL LODGINGS for Office-hunters to be had near the State-houſe, where they may conveniently wait for the ſittings and ri-

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ings of the Supreme Executive Council.—PRINTED LISTS furniſhed, *gratis*, of the names of the members of the Executive Council, with an exact account of the houſes in which they lodge, and of the perſons who have moſt influence over their votes.

It is to be wiſhed (ſays a correſpondent) that our Aſſembly would attend to the 36th ſection of the conſtitution of the ſtate, which contains the following paragraph.—— "As every freeman, to preſerve his independence (if without a ſufficient eſtate) ought to have ſome profeſſion, calling, trade, or farm, whereby he may honeſtly ſubſiſt, there can be no neceſſity for, nor no uſe in, eſtabliſhing offices of profit, the uſual effects of which are—*dependence* and *ſervility* unbecoming freemen in the expectants—*faction, contention, corruption* and *diſorder* among the people;—and whenever, through *increaſe of fees* or otherwiſe, an office becomes ſo profitable as to occaſion *many* to apply for it, the profits of it ought to be *leſſened* by the legiſlature.

Extract of a letter from Wilmington, Nov. 17.

"R-----d H---y L-e paſſed through this town a few days ago, on his way to Virginia. He ſpent a whole evening in reading his Cincinnatuſſes, and in abuſing Mr. Wilſon and the new government, to a group of ſchool-boys and hoſtlers, who have ſince made themſelves very merry at his expence. Various reaſons are given for the weak part he is acting in this buſineſs, but the moſt probable one is, that it ariſes from envy of the fame of General Waſhington, and the dread he entertains of ſeeing that good man placed in the Preſident's chair of the United States."

A correſpondent informs us, that a certain heavy-moulded Phyſician talks loudly of *Shipping*, from a neighbouring port, a quantity of Bayonets, for the laudable purpoſe of oppoſing the new Conſtitution in this ſtate.

Extract of a letter from Rhode-Iſland, dated the 7th inſtant.

"By the papers now forwarded, you may form ſome idea of the politics of this ſtate. From the proceedings of our Legiſlature laſt week, you may reaſonably conclude that *our rulers* have not yet compleated their diabolical Schemes. How far they mean to carry their vile plans, time alone muſt make known. A viler and more abandoned ſett of beings never diſgraced any Legiſlative, Judicial or Executive Authorities ſince the Fall of Adam. Every *conſcientious* and *honeſt* man in our devoted republic is employed in contemplating with admiration, and devoutly wiſhing for the *ſpeedy* adoption of the NEW CONSTITUTION, tho' their tears are occaſionally on the alarm from the ill-founded ſuggeſtions of a G-r-y, and the more ſly inſinuations of *your* SIXTEEN ſeceding members; performances too well adapted to blow up the flame of diſunion, and to imbitter the minds of the people againſt all *good* and *virtuous government*. Such men, I am ſorry to find, you have in Pennſylvania. Were we favored with a *civil conſtitution* immediately from Heaven, I have no doubt but that THEY, with our abandoned *leaders*, would enter their objections. God grant that there may be wiſdom and goodneſs enough ſtill found among the *majority* to adopt, without heſitation, what a WASHINGTON, a FRANKLIN, a MADISON, &c. ſo warmly recommend. Without this adoption, a civil war, I am afraid, will take place. This *muſt* ariſe from the preſent confuſion of our different ſtate governments.---The proceedings of the *Baptiſt* Aſſociation, lately convened at New-York, are highly approved here. Their brethren throughout the eaſtern ſtates are alſo highly federal. May all other chriſtian denominations evidence the ſame zeal, in cordially recommending and fervently eſpouſing a *firm, vigorous* and *well-eſtabliſhed* government, ſo admirably calculated for the preſervation of our dear-bought liberty, CIVIL and RELIGIOUS."

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Amſterdam to his friend in New-York, dated September 18, 1787.

"The conſternation reigning throughout this city, and our preſent alarming ſituation, prevent me from giving you ſo circumſtantial an account as I wiſh to do. Certainly you never thought that our conteſts would ever have been ſo ſerious. In a few days our fate will be decided. A formidable army of 30,000 Pruſſian troops, provided with a compleat park of artillery, ſpreading a terrible panic through the whole country, is now within our territories, and is rapidly advancing towards this city. On receiving this dreadful news, our city gates were ſhut, and all the bridges drawn up, ſo that it is at preſent impoſſible for any perſon to leave the place or to enter it. God knows what will become of us; in his power alone will it be to avert the impending calamities. How many families, expoſed to the utmoſt danger, would now be glad to repair to America, and there enjoy peace and real liberty, were the extream diſtance between us not ſo very diſcouraging; for in caſe our Patriots ſhould be compelled to ſubmit, we are determined to leave this our native country."

It appears from a report delivered by the comptroller to the committee of ways and means, that the late lottery has not produced more than 1700l which ſum the General Aſſembly, on Wedneſday laſt, reſolved to authoriſe the Executive Council to apply to the improvement of the weſtern roads, and the navigation of the Schuylkill, agreeably to the appropriation of the lottery act.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Saturday, November 17th, 1787, A. M.

The committee of accounts made a final report, that they had at different times, during the preſent ſeſſion, received from David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, the following bills of credit, emitted by act of General Aſſembly, paſſed the ſixteenth day of March, 1785, viz.

7295	bills of	20*ſ.* each	£. 7295
9000	do of	15*ſ.* do	6750
6000	do of	10*ſ.* do	3000
6600	do of	5*ſ.* do	1650
4800	do of	2/6. do	600
4800	do of	1/6. do	360
6800	do of	9*d.* do	255
7200	do of	3*d.* do	90
			£. 20,000.

All which they have examined, counted and burnt according to law.

Extract from the Minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

At a meeting of the ſubſcribers to the *manufacturing* fund of the Pennſylvania Society for the encouragement of manufactures and the uſeful arts, at the Univerſity, on Thurſday evening, the 15th inſtant, in purſuance of public notice.

On motion, *Reſolved*, That the ſubſcriptions to the *manufacturing* fund, be receivable either in the preſent paper currency of Pennſylvania, or in ſpecie, at the option of the ſubſcribers.

Reſolved, That the manufacturing committee be empowered to employ ſuch perſon or perſons as they ſhall think proper, and on ſuch terms as may be agreed upon by them, to collect thoſe ſhares that have been already ſubſcribed, or which may be hereafter ſubſcribed to the manufacturing fund; and that the ſame, when ſo collected, be paid into the hands of the treaſurer.

W. BARTON, Secretary.

The Honorable the Supreme Executive Council having been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber

Auctioneer for the city of *Philadelphia*,

HE begs leave to inform the Public, that he intends to carry on the buſineſs of Auctioneer, at the Store in Front-ſtreet lately occupied by *Arthur St. Clair & Co.* where he is now ready to receive GOODS for PUBLIC SALE; and aſſures thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ him, of his utmoſt attention to their intereſt, and punctuality of payment.

The ſtated days of ſale for Dry Goods at ſaid ſtore are *Tueſdays* and *Thurſdays*, and Furniture on *Wedneſdays*, from 9 till 12 o'clock.

John Patton, Auctioneer.

November 19, 1787.

IN purſuance of inſtructions from the honorable the Supreme Executive Council of this commonwealth, and agreeable to an act of the legiſlature of the ſame, entituled "An act for directing the ſale of ſuch of the city lots as remain the property of the ſtate," &c. On Wedneſday, the 28th day of November inſtant, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, the ſales to commence at 11 o'clock of that day, FORTY CITY LOTS, ſituate between Sixth and Eighth-ſtreets from Delaware, and on the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, numbered in the plan from 2236 to 2275 inclusive.

The purchaſe money will be payable in ſpecie, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, funded certificates, upon which the intereſt is by law made receivable at the ſtate treaſury, and depreciation certificates, funded or unfunded, and the intereſt due on ſaid certificates till the time of payment will be allowed.

The purchaſe money to be paid within 30 days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder to ſuſtain any loſs which may ariſe on a ſecond ſale.

A Plan of the ſaid Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe aforeſaid.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G.

Receiver-General's Office, Nov. 13, 1787.

AGREEABLY to a reſolution of the acting committee, paſſed on the evening of the 13th inſtant, public notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of the city and liberties, that in purſuance of the humane deſign of the "Society for alleviating the Miſeries of Priſons," ſuitable apartments are provided in the Workhouſe in this city, and a proper perſon engaged at all times to ſuperintend the reception of potatoes, turnips, bread, ſhip biſcuit, ſoup and other proviſions, as benevolent donations from thoſe generous characters who wiſh in part to leſſen the miſeries of their fellow-creatures; as ſuch they will thankfully be received, and, under the immediate care of the acting committee, adminiſtered to perſons in confinement, who are in preſſing want of the ſame.

JOHN OLDDEN, Secretary to the Acting Committee, who at preſent conſiſt of---

WILLIAM ROGERS,	JOHN KAIGHN,
FRANCIS BAILEY,	JOHN MORRISON,
JEREMIAH FISHER,	BENJAMIN THAW.

Philad. Nov. 13, 1787.

The ſeveral Printers will pleaſe to give the foregoing, ſucceſſively, a place in their uſeful Papers.

For PUBLIC SALE,

On Thurſday, the 27th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes,

TWO valuable Plantations in Montgomery county, and townſhip of Norriton, viz. No. 1, containing 181 acres, whereon William Bull, late deceaſed, lived. There are on the premiſes a large commodious Stone Dwelling Houſe and Kitchen, a large Stone Barn, with convenient ſtabling, and other neceſſary out-houſes, a Stone Spring-Houſe over a never failing ſpring near the door, a large bearing orchard of excellent fruit, near twenty acres of meadow, the greateſt part of which is watered, a conſiderable quantity more may be made with the advantage of the water, and a large portion of wood-land; the plough-land is of a good quality, and under good fence. This plantation lies near the Reading road, two miles from Norriſtown, and 20 from Philadelphia. No. 2, containing 137 acres of good land, adjoining the river Schuylkill, and near the above place. There is on this place a log houſe and barn; the plough land is good, near 80 acres of excellent wood-land, with the advantage of water to make a large quantity of meadow, three acres of which is already made. This place has the advantage of a ſhad fiſhery, ſuppoſed ſuperior to any on the Schuylkill for many miles. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe before the day of ſale may know the terms, by applying to the executors, HENRY PAWLING, jun. living near the lands, or JAMES LITTLE, at Hacketstown, Eaſt Jerſey.

Norriton, November 12, 1787. ¶

FOR SALE.

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL, ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip and county of Montgomery, both on a never failing ſtream of water, within half a mile of the Gulph mill, the dam and banks are well ſecured. The Griſt mill is double geared, has one pair of French burrs and one pair of country ſtones, three boulting cheſts, two of the boulting cloths new, being put on within theſe three months, is in good repair and fitted for making ſuperfine flour, in a good neighbourhood for getting wheat, as well as procuring what may come down Schuylkill, being but half a mile from it. The Saw-mill is in good order, almoſt new, and may be worked to profit.

Appertaining thereto are about 24 acres of land, conſiſting of two apple orchards of grafted fruit, one of 100, the other of 150 trees, 8 or 9 acres of excellent meadow, a garden pailed in, and 4 or 5 acres of woodland. On this plantation are a dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn 30 by 40 feet, ſhingled with cedar and fitted with mows, will conveniently ſtable 6 cows and 8 horſes, has a good threſhing floor and will hold near 20 tons of hay. There are likewiſe a ſtone cave, with a ſmoak-houſe at top and a cooper's ſhop. For terms of ſale, apply to THOMAS KINSEY, on the premiſes, or to SAMUEL ROBESON, in Vine near Front-ſtreet. †

N. B. If the mills, &c. are not ſold before the 20th of January next, they will be let.

MARGARET TROTTER,

BEGS leave to inform her friends and cuſtomers, that ſhe has removed into Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, and nearly oppoſite to WILLIAM RUSH, Eſquire, where ſhe continues to ſell the following ſorts of pickles, viz. WALNUTS, PEACHES, MANGOES, CUCUMBERS, PEPPERS, KETCHUP, preſerved QUINCES, and BITTERS, alſo the beſt pickling VINEGAR. §

A ROBBERY was committed on the night of the 19th November, 1787, between 8 and 9 o'clock, near the 8 mile ſtone on Lancaſter road, by two men, who ſeized my bridle and demanded my money, or they would ſhoot me, and preſented a piſtol to my breaſt; they took two dollars and my watch, engraved on the plate J. Shields, No. 1960 had a ſteel chain, double links, ſteel key and ſeal. One had a blue ſailor's jacket and round hat, appeared to be about 5 feet 8 inches high, the other a ſlim tall man, with a brown ſurtout coat, and no ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid robbers, ſo as they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive TWELVE DOLLARS reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the watch, paid by me, living near the ſign of the Waggon, in the forks of Brandywine.

¶ JAMES DENNY.

THE Partnerſhip of *Whelen* and *Aſſon* having diſſolved the 16th of October laſt, all perſons who are indebted to them are earneſtly requeſted to pay the ſame to either of the late partners, and thoſe who have any demands to apply for ſettlement.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the merchants Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 28th inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening, the following Meſſuages, Lots of Ground, and Ground-rents, ſituate, lying and being in the Northern Liberty townſhip, and county of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1. A certain Brick Meſſuge and Lot or Piece of Ground, lying on the north ſide of Brown-ſtreet, and on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, containing in breadth on Second-ſtreet 100 feet, and in length or depth 209 feet and ſix inches; bounded northward with ground now or late of John Eſhenback, eaſtward with Second-ſtreet, ſouthward with Brown-ſtreet, and weſtward with St. John-ſtreet.

No. 2. A certain yearly rent charge of 68 dollars and twelve ninetieths of a dollar, iſſuing and payable out of a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate, lying and being at Campington, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing 73 feet and 6 inches front on Second-ſtreet, 209 feet front on Coates's-ſtreet, and 60 feet and ſix inches front on St. John's-ſtreet; bounded eaſtward by Second, weſtward by St. John's-ſtreet, north by ------- and ſouth by Coates's-ſtreet. There is on ſaid lot a large new brick building, known by the name of "The Second Preſbyterian Church," or Meeting-houſe.

No. 3. One other yearly rent charge of twelve pounds and ten ſhillings, iſſuing and payable out of a lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet continued northward beyond the ſaid city, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 100 feet, and in depth 230 feet; bounded weſtward by ſaid Third-ſtreet, northward by ground of Philip Stover, eaſtward by a forty feet ſtreet, extending from Brown-ſtreet to Poplar-lane, and ſouthward by Brown-ſtreet. On ſaid Lot is erected a two ſtory brick houſe, a brick kitchen, and three well finiſhed frame meſſuages, each two ſtories high. Taken in execution as part of the real eſtate of William Coates, Eſq; and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10, 1787.

Public Sale of Bankrupt's Eſtates.

At the OLD COFFEE-HOUSE, on Wedneſday, the 5th of December next, at 6 o'clock in the evening,

Will be Sold to the higheſt Bidder,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY,

Belonging to the Eſtate of JOHN MEYER, a Bankrupt.

No. 1. FIVE Lots of Ground, 60 feet front by 180 feet deep each, with two acres of meadow adjoining; ſituate in the town of Hamburgh, Berks county, and 16 miles above Reading, on the Sunbury road. There is erected on theſe lots a very large two ſtory frame dwelling-houſe almoſt new, with 5 rooms on the firſt floor and 6 on the ſecond, an excellent cellar, a new kitchen, ſtone ſpring-houſe, with a never failing ſpring of good water, a large new ſtable and ſhed for twelve horſes; is well ſituated for a ſtore and tavern, and has been occupied as ſuch for ſeveral years paſt.

No. 2. Six adjoining Lots in the ſaid town of Hamburgh, 60 feet front, and 180 feet deep each, on which is erected a one ſtory frame dwelling-houſe almoſt new, with a cellar underneath, a ſmall barn, and encloſed with a new poſt and rail fence. Subject to a ground-rent of 7/6 per annum each lot.

No. 3. One Lot in ditto, 60 feet front, and 180 feet deep; on which there is a neat new frame dwelling-houſe; ſubject to 7/6 per annum.

No. 4. One Lot in ditto, 60 feet front, and 180 feet deep, with an out-lot adjoining, containing three fourths of an acre; on which is a new frame ſmith ſhop; ſubject to 7/6 per annum.

No. 5. Three Lots in ditto, 60 feet front, and 180 feet deep, uſed as meadow-ground, and encloſed with a good poſt and rail fence; ſubject to 7/6 per annum, each lot.

No. 6. One Lot in ditto, 60 feet front, and 180 feet deep; ſubject to 7/6 per annum.

No. 7. Three-fourths of an acre of meadow-ground, encloſed with a good fence.

No. 8. Twenty-one Out-lots adjoining, of half an acre each, encloſed with a good fence.

No. 9. Four hundred and ſixty-five acres of unimproved land, in Brunſwick townſhip, and county aforeſaid, 30 miles above Reading, and fronts 100 perches on the river Schuylkill, diſtant only half a mile from Mr. George Meyer's griſt-mill, and within three miles of a ſaw-mill.

A patent for this tract will be obtained in the name of, and delivered the purchaſer, free from expence.---Plans of the foregoing property may be ſeen at the time of ſale, when attendance will be given and any further information required, by

CASPER SINGER,
CHARLES SHOEMAKER,
PETER ASTON, and
ROBERT RALSTON,
} Aſſignees, &c.

Philadelphia, November 12, 1787.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid John Meyer, a bankrupt, are required to make payment to either of the Aſſignees, before the firſt day of January next; after which time ſuits will be immediately commenced for the recovery of all debts.

THE ſubſcribers, Aſſignees of the eſtate of JOSEPH DEAN, a Bankrupt, call on all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, by bond, note, or otherwiſe, to make payment of their reſpective debts to either of the aſſignees, on or before the firſt day of January next; immediately after which time ſuits will be commenced for the recovery of all debts that ſhall not be then paid.

Philad. Nov. 17. ctf

JOHN WHARTON,
JEREMIAH WARDER,
ROBERT RALSTON.

WAS FOUND, on or about the 25th ult. near the Spring-houſe tavern, Gwynedd townſhip, Montgomery county, Pennſylvania: a Red Leather POCKET BOOK, containing ſeveral letters and other valuable papers, with a ſmall ſum of money. The owner applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the place aforeſaid, proving property and paying charges, may have it again. §

Nov. 13, 1787. SIMON FREESE.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on Friday, the 30th of this inſtant, November, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in afternoon, a certain Meſſuage, Tenement and Tract of Land, ſituate in Plumſtead townſhip; containing about 17 acres and 115 perches; bounded by lands of Chriſtian Overholt, Matthew Day, Edward Good, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Jacob Glauſe, and to be ſold by §

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſqrs. Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday, the 3d of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Bedminſter townſhip; containing about 75 acres, one quarter, and 30 perches, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by lands late of Lawrence Growden, Enoch Flowers, Stophel Ongonys, Henry Kepers, William Darroch, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Robinſon, and to be ſold by §

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Wedneſday, the 5th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Milford townſhip, bounded by lands of John Edwards, junior, Abraham Shelly, Jacob Shelly, and others; containing about 50 acres. Taken in execution as the property of John Edwards, and to be ſold by §

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſqrs. Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 14th day of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract or parcel of Land, ſituate in Benſalem townſhip, bounded by lands of Nicholas Vanſandt, land now or late of Patrick Duncan, Edmund Duncan, William Duncan, and others, containing 70 acres and 70 perches. Taken in execution as the property of Nathaniel Vanſandt, and to be ſold by §

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſqrs. Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 15th day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Pennſbury manor, Falls townſhip; bounded by the Briſtol road, &c. containing 54 acres, one quarter and twelve perches. Taken in execution as the property of David Scott and Robert Scott, and to be ſold, by §

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſqrs. Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 28th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain plantation or tract of land, ſituate partly in Solebury and partly in Plumſtead townſhips; bounded by lands of John Carey, Thomas Smith, Joſeph Beans, and others; containing 45 acres and 64 perches:----And alſo ſeven full equal and undivided eleventh parts of and in a certain other piece or parcel of land, ſituate in Solebury townſhip, aforeſaid; being part of a tract of land called the Mine Tract; bounded by land of Jonathan Pickering, John Carey, George Wall, and others; containing 38 acres and three quarters, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Jonas Ingham, and to be ſold, by †

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the firſt of December next, at two o'clock in the afternnon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement and tract of land, ſituate in Plumſted townſhip, bounded by lands of John Means, James Fairies, Richard Wells, William Hart, William Bowman, Adam Tinſman, and others, containing 118 acres and 119 perches and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of John Foreman, and to be ſold by §

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the firſt of December next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Plumſted townſhip, bounded by lands of Alexander Wilſon, William Hart, and others, containing 100 acres. Taken in execution as the property of William Chilcott, and to be ſold by §

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 18th day of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Nockamixon, bounded by lands of Richard London, Samuel Morris and Company's land, and lands late of John Chapman, Arthur Erwin, John Hifts, and others; containing 225 acres and 61 perches, and allowance. Taken in execution as the property of Chriſtopher Sigafous, and to be ſold, by ¶

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 19th of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Haycock, bounded by lands of John Fry, Stephen Ackerman, Jacob Shock, Felty Nicholas, and others, containing 150 acres and 26 perches, and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of William Deil, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff. ¶

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Frankford, laſt night, a cheſtnut ſorrel mare, with a ſmall blaze in her face, ſhe is between 13 and 14 hands high, and 10 years old, trots and paces. Whoever ſecures the thief and mare, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, or four Dollars for the mare only, with reaſonable charges.

10th Month 19th, 1787. † HENRY PAUL.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 20th of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract of Land, ſituate in or near the townſhip of Springfield, bounded by lands of Philip Man, Henry Clime, and others, containing 137 acres and 152 perches, and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of William Albart, and to be ſold, by ¶

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 21ſt of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A certain tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Springfield. bounded by lands of William Deil, land late of Joſiah Brian, Simon Peter Geiress, and others; containing 51 acres and 101 perches. Taken in execution as the property of David Gehrig, and to be ſold, by †

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 22d of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract or Piece of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Rockhill, bounded by lands of Felix Bruners, William Haycock, Michael Bliler, Joſeph Rawlings, Jacob Smith, John Roberts and Richard Roberts, containing 139 acres and an half of land, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hartzell, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff. ¶

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 26th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A certain Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, bounded by lands of Peter Groom and others, and by the county line, containing 50 acres, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Groom, and to be ſold, by ¶

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A VALUABLE FARM, containing about 200 acres, ſituate in Nether-Providence townſhip, Cheſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, within two miles of Cheſter and 14 from Philadelphia, having thereon a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, frame kitchen and frame barn, a ſtone milk-houſe and granery over it, on an excellent ſpring of water, within three poles of the dwelling-houſe, an apple orchard conſiſting of about 200 bearing trees, beſides a number of pear, peach, quince and cherry trees, 20 acres of meadow made and more may be made, with a ſufficient quantity of timber for the whole tract.

There is alſo on ſaid farm, an excellent freeſtone quarry, whence ſtone have been carried to the bettering-houſe and a number of others in Philadelphia and elſewhere. The arable land is of an excellent quality, the fields well watered, and the whole farm under good fence, For terms apply to the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes, who will ſhew the land, and make the payments eaſy. § ISAAC WEAVER.

November 2, 1787.

WAS ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday night laſt, being the 30th of laſt month, a brown GELDING, about 14 hands high, 4 years old laſt ſpring, has not been docked, has neither brand nor ear mark, is a little cat hammed, hath a ſmall white on the inſide of one of his thighs occaſioned by a hurt when he was a colt, ſhod before, a natural trotter and canters well, has a good carriage and high courage, had a little piece broke off one of his teeth in the upper jaw, hath a middling thick mane which hangs to the off ſide, is hollow eyed. Whoever will apprehend the thief, and ſecure ſaid horſe ſo that the owner may get him again, and the thief brought to conviction, ſhall receive SIX SILVER DOLLARS for horſe and thief, or THREE DOLLARS for the horſe only, paid by me, now living at Mr. Robert Elliot's, on the Gulph road, near the Gulph mill, in Lower Merion, Montgomery county.

November 5, 1787. § WILLIAM NOBLIT.

TO BE SOLD,

(In a good ſtand for a STORE, or other public buſineſs)

A SMALL Plantation of fertile good land, conſiſting of about 40 acres, lying on the main road leading from Mountholly to Haddonfield, Philadelphia, &c. on which are erected two dwelling-houſes, one of which is two ſtories high, and four rooms on a floor, the other two ſtories high and three rooms on a floor, a large ſtone ſmoke-houſe, a large hay houſe with a number of ſtalls for horſes, and other out houſes; on it is an apple orchard of the beſt kind of fruit, about 26 acres of the land is cleared, of which five acres are good meadow, and more may be made, and about eight acres of good timber ſwamp; the place is chiefly under good cedar fence. Near to the above is other land with which the purchaſer may, if he chuſes, be accommodated. For further particulars enquire of JOHN KAIGHN, merchant, in Philadelphia, or of the ſubſcriber, living near the premiſes. NOAH HAINES.

Townſhip of Eveſham, County of Burlington, Weſt Jerſey, Tenth Month 20, 1787.

JOHN SHIELDS,

In Second-ſtreet, the ſixth door below Cheſnut-ſtreet, (the ſtore formerly occupied by Mrs. Devine) hath imported in the JOHN, Captain Huxley, &c.

A variety of GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon,

Which are now opening, and will be ſold low for Caſh or a ſhort Credit.

And among them are the following Articles:

LOW priced Indian blanketing, coatings and naps,
Spotted ſwanſkins and ermines,
A variety of Scotch knit and other hoſiery,
Blue and white baizes, white and other flannels,
Velverets, velvets and denims,
Corduroys, elliots, queens, Congreſs and kings cords,
Coloured threads, ſcarſe twiſt, bindings and galloons,
Fuſtians, beavers, ſpotted and figured velvets,
Iriſh linens and checks of all widths,
A variety of cutlery, buckles, and buttons,
Felt hats by the caſe or dozen,
Mens ſtocking breeches pieces, black and coloured, &c.
A compleat aſſortment of the neweſt faſhioned metal buttons, as uſual.

*** That compleat retail ſhop, with the houſe, at the north-eaſt corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets, to be Let, and may be entered on immediately.

This DAY is PUBLISHED,---Price 6*s.*

AND SOLD BY

YOUNG & M'CULLOCH,

At the corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

An AMERICAN Selection of

Leſſons in *Reading* and *Speaking.*

Calculated to improve the *minds* and refine the *taſte* of YOUTH. And alſo to inſtruct them in the *Geography, Hiſtory*, and *Politics* of the *United States*. To which is prefixed, *Rules* in *Elocution*, and *Directions* for expreſſing the principal *Paſſions* of the Mind. Being the Third Part of a Grammatical Inſtitute of the Engliſh language.

By NOAH WEBSTER, jun. Eſq.

The third edition, greatly enlarged.

Begin with the Infant in his Cradle: Let the firſt word he liſps be Waſhington. MIRABEAU.

Alſo, Juſt Publiſhed, by the ſame Author,

A plain and compreheniive ENGLISH GRAMMAR. *Price* 2*s*6.

The AMERICAN SPELLING BOOK, *Containing an eaſy ſtandard of pronounciation. Price* 1*s*6.

The *New England* PRIMER, improved agreeable to the above plan. *Prices* 4*d*. and 6*d*.

At ſaid Store are to be had, a large and general aſſortment of Engliſh and Latin ſchool books, books of entertainment and inſtruction for children, ſelected from Newberry, &c. neatly bound and gilt.

ALL AMERICAN EDITIONS.

Large allowance made, when taken by the quantity. 6w

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcribers, executors of the laſt will and teſtament of David Schaffer, ſenior, deceaſed,

A Certain Plantation and tract of land in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, late the property of Joſeph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David Germon. There is a good Frame Dwelling-houſe erected on the premiſes, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a conſiderable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, ſo as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which has excellent timber. There is alſo a valuable fiſhery belonging to the ſame. For further particulars apply to David Germon, on the premiſes, to the Widow Schaffer, or John Schaffer, in the city of Philadelphia. An indiſputable title will be given, and the terms made eaſy by the ſubſcribers,

CATHARINE SCHAFFER, Executrix,
3m CHRISTOPHER KUCHER, } Executors.
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, }

For SALE, by

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his STORE in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

ENGLISH ſheet iron 16, 20 and 24 inches broad, beſt double FF gunpowder in quarter caſks, a large aſſortment of ſheet braſs and braſs wire, black ſattins and pelongs, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs, German ſcythes, ſtraw knives and whetſtones, boxes of quart and pint glaſs tumblers, ſuperfine moreens, corduroys, Leghorn hats, calimancoes, boxes of Dreſden tea-cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, pewter table and tea ſpoons, ſhoe buckles, ſleeve buttons, pins, needles, double ſcrew gimblets, Dutch looking glaſſes, metal buttons, ſhoemakers knives, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, watch chryſtals, fuſee chains and pendants, brown hempen thread for manufacturers, bar iron by the ton, &c. &c.

N. B. He has to LET, a very large, commodious, Brick STORE, ſituate in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, ſuitable for a wholeſale grocer, dry good merchant, or for a vendue ſtore. October 16. 2 m.

WILLIAM SANSOM,

HAS for Sale, at his STORE on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, three doors below Arch-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the George Tavern,---A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the ſeaſon, part of which are juſt opened, and will be diſpoſed of upon reaſonable terms.----Likewiſe

Red Lead, Silver Watches, Window-glaſs, and Sixpenny Nails. 6 w.

Muſtard & Chocolate Manufactory.

M. NORTON, and Co.

CONTINUE to manufacture Muſtard and Chocolate, as formerly done by the late W. Norton and Co. and have for ſale, at their ſtore, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets; where is wanted a quantity of good Muſtard Seed, for which they give Thirty-two Shillings per Buſhel, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, hope it may claim the attention of thoſe who have it in their power and wiſh to promote American manufactories, to cultivate a ſmall part of their ground for this ſeed, which ſown in the fall on land of a proper tilth, probably would be an advantageous crop, and, where it grows ſpontaneouſly, the price alone may be a ſufficient inducement to gather it in ſeaſon. e w 3 m.

Juſt Imported, by the Pigou, Harmony *and* John,

And for SALE on REASONABLE TERMS by

William & John Sitgreaves,

At their STORE in Front, below Cheſnut-ſtreet,

KENDAL cottons, roſe and duffil blankets, rugs and coverlids, coatings and bearſkins, halfthicks, plains and fearnoughts, low priced broadcloths, baize, flannels, linceys and ſwanſkins, moreens, calimancoes, jeans and durants, ſhalloons & camblets, plain and corded wildbores, cotton and worſted ſattinets, hair and worſted pluſh, plain and printed velvets, corduroys, elliot cords, royal ribs, thickſets & honeycombs, ſtriped & check cotton furniture, bed bunts and ticking, Ruſſia ſheeting, drilling and ravens duck, Iriſh & Scotch linens, German dowlas, brown hollands, turkey ſtripe, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all kinds, printed cottons and calicoes, cotton, worſted and yarn hoſe, cambricks and clear lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, cyprus & net gauze, Mancheſter gown patterns, farſnets, modes, pelongs, ſattins and luteſtrings, ſewing ſilk and ſilk twiſt, writing paper, playing cards, pins, needles, thread, cutlery, &c. &c.

ALSO Pewter aſſorted in caſks, guns, powder and ſhot, beſt Crowley ſteel, nails, tin, window glaſs, frying-pans, womens ſtuff ſhoes, felt and caſtor hats, &c. &c. &c. 6 w.

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